



Spigs of Hazel, Buckthorn,
Beech and ...

Don't B. Saint

26p 1cm 161

o Drawing



Julius Caesar.

Don's Grant
Drawing

1924/25

201/20



The door at which the
old Pedlar stood.

ibp3 ancb1

Gloucestershire Education Committee.

Painswick Girls' School,

April 1922.

Miss Brant
age 13

Form III

Writing
Dictation
Composition
English Grammar
Literature
English History
General History
Citizenship
Geography
Natural History }
General Science }
Picture Talks
Arithmetic
Drawing

Painswick Girls' School

Doris Braint
age 13 years.

Form III
Easter 1922.

Writing

100
100

November 13th.

1. O heavenly colour, London town
Has blured it from her skies,
And, hooded in an earthly brown,
Unheaven'd the city lies.
No longer standard-like this hue
Above the broad road flies;
Nor does the narrow street the blue
Wear slender pennon-wise.
2. But when the gold and silver lamps
Below the London dew,
And, misted by the winter damps
The stops shine bright anew -
Blue comes to earth, it walks the street,
It dyes the wide air through,
A mimic sky about their feet
The throng go crowned with blue.

By Alice Maynard

Dictation

So as they stood speaking, in came a squire and said unto the king, "Sir, I bring unto you marvellous tidings." "What be they?" said the king. "Sir, there is here beneath at the river a great stone, which I saw float above the water, and therein I saw sticking a sword." The king said, "I will see that marvel," so all the knights went with him and when they came unto the river they found there a stone floating, as it were of red marble, and therein stuck a fair rich sword, and in the pommel thereof were precious stones wrought with subtle letters of gold. Then the barons read the letters, which said in this wise: "Never shall man take me hence but only he by whose side I ought to hang, and he shall be the best knight of the world."

Old Paddy, 1777

ibp 5 miles

And so to
the wedding of
at Mary to the
February 1922
starting
the 20th
the 20th

Doris Braint

ibp 6 cm 101

Form III.

Composition

And so the Princess was happily married.

The wedding of Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles, took place at Westminster Abbey on the 28th of February 1922.

The procession to the Abbey started at 11.15 o'clock on Tuesday morning of the above date.

Days before men had been busy painting lamps and telegraph poles on the route from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey.

Princess Mary, otherwise Victoria, Alexandra, Alice Mary Windsor is the only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, and she was born on April 25th 1897.

Henry George Charles, Viscount Lascelles is the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Harewood, and was born on September 9th 1892, and is now 30 years of age.

The lucky person chosen to be best man was Sir Victor Mackenzie, and the eight bridesmaids were as follows.

Princess Maud, daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife

Louis R. ...

Composition

the dawn of the day, and many had even brought stools, and deck chairs and food and knitting etc. on Monday evening, took up their stands then and stayed ~~thir~~ over-night.

Flags and banners were flying, suspended on strings, with wishes and regards in coloured letters written on them. The brides maids had very beautiful dresses all white, with cross-bar shoes. The enthusiasm of the crowd was wonderful. At the Princess rode out from Buckingham Palace.

People bought their seats in Westminster Abbey, and then thousands were shut out.

There were over a thousand wedding gifts, and many of them are on show at St. James' Palace.

The Princess had eight or nine wedding cakes. One was in the form of a photograph Album, with portraits of herself and Viscount Lascelles.

One of the homes of the Princess will be ~~her~~ Wood House.

They are spending their honeymoon in England and Italy, which they departed for the same day.

11/5/11

2. work on account of Sir Galahad, Ulysses
Squire.

Ulysses.

Ulysses was on his way home to Ithaca from Troy, when he came upon the island of the Cyclopes who were the giants with one eye in the centre of their forehead. Here he stopped and taking one of them and the crew, set out for the land of the Cyclopes. Presently they came upon a large cave, the inhabitant of which was called Polydips. But he was not at home, and so they entered the cave, and found, butter, cheese, etc. and sheep and cattle in pens.

Presently Polydips entered, driving his herds before him, and after they were all in he rolled a huge rock before the door-way.

Then he espied Ulysses and his men, and taking up two, dashed their brains out against the wall, and devoured them for his evening meal. He then lay down and went to sleep.

Ulysses then thought how he might destroy this one-eyed giant Polydips, but they thought it was of no use as they could never roll the stone by themselves.

In the morning Polydips again had two more sailors for his breakfast, and when he was gone Ulysses put a point to his cap's great staff

Some want

6071903

and when he returned home
some want him to stay
pleased. He was not
he left the island to his
last of his captives Ulysses
Polydips that his captives
brought Ulysses for up his
to it was a great
enter the Polydips' cave

his captives were
taken was called
Polydips' cave
it was a great
the

Ulysses and
his captives
the

Doris Brant

Form III

Composition

and when he returned Ulysses offered him some wine with which Cyclops was very pleased. He then devoured two more sailors and then went to sleep, promising before he slept that Ulysses should be the last of his captives. Ulysses had told Cyclops that his name was Roman.

Presently Ulysses got up and heating the point of the staff which he had sharpened, till it was red hot, thrust it in the socket of Cyclops' one eye.

Cyclops then woke all his neighbours morning and saying that Roman was killing him. They then answered that if Roman was killing him he must endure it for it was surely the work of fate.

The next morning Ulysses escaped out of the cave when Cyclops let his sheep out. They each hid themselves under a sheep's belly and thus got out for the Cyclops only felt their sides and loach. Thus Ulysses escaped and safely reached his own isle of Ithaca.

110
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2016 Braint

Form III

99 English Grammar

Analyse, parsing the words underlined.
 I wandered lonely as a cloud
that floats on high o'er vales and hills;
When all at once I saw a crowd,
 A host of golden daffodils.

Subject	Predicate	Object	Explanation
I	wandered		1st person
that	floats		lonely as a cloud of the u
I	saw	a crowd a host of golden daffodils	on high o'er vales and hills

lonely.	adverb of manner positive degree
as	preposition governing clouds, in the objective case.
that	relative pronoun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, nominative case.
high	adverb of place positive degree.
o'er	preposition governing vales in the objective case.
when	adverb of time.
at once	adverb of time.
saw	verb, past tense, transitive verb, first person, singular number, agreeing with its subject I.
host,	common noun, singular number, neuter gender, third person objective case, governed by the transitive verb 'saw'.

24/10

2. Give in sentences, four examples each of transitive and intransitive verbs.

have I have a book-case.
saw I saw him fall into the river.
read I read a book to me.
wrote I wrote an apology to her.

fell he fell over the precipice.
are where are you going?
went he went the whole of the way with her.
struck he struck it with a spanner.

3. Give, in sentences, examples of four kinds of a. pronouns and b. adjectives.

personal She is very pretty. pronouns
relative who did this?
impersonal Give it to her.
demonstrative There are those people.
numeral he sent but one book. adjectives
description Not they pretty dresses.
demonstrative This is the book.
quantity: More books came today.

How can I
9/10
his own account of a
long, or a short, of his
after many years and
of which was open to
himself was that of a
could a little more
the words of his
I had no picture
without a number
of his for
could be
and his
what
it

98 Literature

Give some account of (a) The Father of English Song, or (b) The Father of English History.

a. After many years had passed the story of Christ was again brought into England. This time it came from Ireland, it was brought from there by St. Columba who built a church and founded a monastery on the island of Iona.

To this story of love and gentleness the wild heathen listened in wonder. For 30 years or more St. Columba taught and laboured.

Then from Rome the story of Christ was brought in 597 in the year which Columba died by St. Augustine.

It was here among the rugged mountains and hills of Northumbria that the first Christian songs in English were sung, for here it was that "Benedict" the Father of English Song lived and died. At Whitby there was a monastery ruled over by the abbess Hilda, and this was a post of great importance for schools. Abbeys and monasteries too all flourished through the monasteries.

Here in the great hall, when work was done, and the evening meal over, were gathered all the monks and their guests.

there too, would gather the simple folk of the countryside. Fishermen, Farmers, and the men who shared the work of the monastery. After the meal, minstrels sang and played and then to add to the mirth, everyone sang in turn.

But when it was agreed that all should sing in turn there was one among the circle round the fire who silently left his place and crept away hanging his head in shame. This man was called Baedmon. He could not sing, and although he loved to listen to the songs of others, whenever he saw the harp come near him we are told, 'he arose out of shame from the feast and went home to his house.' One night, ^{he} crept away as usual, and went to a stable where he had to take care of the horses that night, and composed himself to rest.

A person appeared to him in a dream, and calling him by name said, "Baedmon, sing some song to me." He answered, "I cannot sing, for that is the reason I left the entertainment and retired to this place, because I cannot sing." But the other said "However, you shall sing", and when Baedmon asked what he should sing, the other answered "Sing the beginning of created things." So Baedmon began singing verses to the praise of God, of whom he had never heard.

Awaking from his sleep, Baedmon remembered

Dons Brent

Listen to this

all that he had sung in his time, and it did not fade away. He was so full of verses that he could not make use of more than he sang that morning. In the gift, Baedmon was so full of his gift, that he never forgot the gift. He asked him to write down the dream and he wrote it all while he was so full of the gift. He sang with so much power that all these first poems had some meaning in them again.

Doris Braint

Form III

Literature

all that he had sung in his dream, and it did not fade away as most dreams do. For he found that ^{he} not only ^{could} sing the verses, ^{now} he could now make and sing more beautifully than ~~could~~ others, and all that he sang was to God's glory.

In the morning, full of his wonderful new gift, Baedmon went to the Steward who was set over him, and told him of his gift, and the Steward took him to the Abbess.

The Abbess listened to his tale and then asked him to give a full description of his dream and repeat the verses.

So the simple farm labourer sang while the learned and grave men listened, and he who was before ashamed to sing, sang with so much grace that they were all ~~sure~~ that the gift came from God. Then these men read and taught Baedmon some part of the Bible, explained the meaning of it and asked him to tell it again in poetry.

Next morning he returned and repeated all that had been told him, only now in beautiful poetry.

The Abbess now bade him become a monk which he gladly did.

Thus Baedmon sang of the creation of God

16p 10cm 161

to all the world and all the history of
genesis. To him, Abraham, Moses, and others
were great warrior chieftains, and 'God' the
greatest of them all.

One of Baedmon's poems was called
genesis. In this the poet gives how Satan
rebelled against God and was cast out
of heaven with those who had joined in
the rebelling and how they departed
below to hell. Baedmon then tells how
Satan tempted Adam and Eve with the
fruit, and also about Noah and the flood.
It is said he made other books, one of
which is called the Fenian M.S. from
the name of a man Francis Dujon, who
first published them.

The M.S. was found
among some other old books in Trinity
College Dublin and given to Francis
Dujon, who published the poems in 1655.

Of Baedmon's birth we know nothing
and when death came to him he met it as
cheerfully as he had lived.

He had been ill for
some days, but one night feeling the end
had come he asked the brothers to give
him for the last time the Bible, and
told them what to put while they wrote.

Thus he ended the book, and passed
peacefully into the next world, when he
had uttered the last word.

11/11

Donis Grant

Write a
Bassius and Bassius
Julius Caesar is a play
Shakespeare with the murder of
Cater a word of death
Antimachus. Julius
Bassius. Julius
Antony. Bassius
The scene is
Seneca house
minions of
sons of
most
sketch
to

Doris Braint.

Form III

Literature

2. Write a scene from Julius Caesar, in which Cassius and Casca appear.

"Julius Caesar" is a play written by Shakespeare, and Act III Scene I, is dealing with the murder of Caesar.

Enter a crowd of people, among them Artemidorus, a soothsayer, Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Decius, Metellus, Trebonius, Cinna, Antony, Lepidus and others.

Caesar says the Ides of March are come. The scene is before the Capitol and the Senate house. There is a flourish and the members of the Senate enter, which are the names of those just mentioned.

Most of the Senate members present have schedules, and they each clamour for Caesar to read their first. Caesar goes up to the Senate house and the rest follow.

They talk, and Antony and Trebonius go out. Metellus Cimber then comes forth and kneeling, begs Caesar's forgiveness. Caesar talks to him for some time and Metellus rises. Then confusion follows, the people shout and argue. Casca jumps forward and stabs Caesar in the neck, and then ^{he} is also stabbed by several other conspirators, and lastly by Marcus Brutus. Caesar cries "Et Tu, Brute".

and falls back dead.

The Senators and people retire in confusion. Brutus goes to the pulpit, and says he killed Caesar for the sake of the country and not for feadoury, and Mark Antony flees to his house in terror, but presently returns and gives a speech, and he nither says he is glad of Caesar's death or sorry, for he is frightened. The people then prepare the body and all follow ~~Brutus~~ except ~~Caesar~~. ~~Antony~~.

When Antony is alone a seroant enters to say that Octavius Caesar is on his way to Rome.

Thus endeth the first scene of Act III.

3. Write as far as you can in the style of Malory of any knight you know.

The Queen heard thereof of the magic sword, and came with many ladies and showed them the stone where it hove in the water. "Sir" said the king to Sir Galahad, "This is the greatest marvel as ever I saw, and right good knights have essayed to pull it forth but have failed." Then Arthur put his hand on the sword and gently pulled it out of the stone, and gave it to Sir Galahad and said, "May God send you a shield of good worth." For this sword once belonged to the good knight Balm le Savage, and he was a good and true knight, and with this sword he slew his brother Balin, and that was a pity for he was a good

ibp 19 cmelbl

Don's Brain

Form III

Literature

and true knight.

He gave the sword to my
grandfather King Pellam and so it was
passed down.

Sir Galahad was one of King
Arthur's best and truest knights.

24
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80
100English History

1. Letter to you know about Roman camps and Roman Roads in Britain. Mention any you have seen.

After the death of Boadicea, the Romans soon became masters of nearly all that part of Britain which we now call England.

They could fight well and march well.

When they came to the end of a day's march they built a wall of earth and made a ditch round their camp, and as they all knew how to work, and all worked together, the ditch was dug and the wall was built before the soldiers lay down to sleep.

In many parts of England these camps may still be seen. The Latin word for camp is "castra" or "chester" and although we have not exactly the word "castra" we have "chester" which is something like it and means the same.

The towns, Chester, Whitchester, Rochester, Manchester, Gloucester, Lancaster, Doncaster, Tareaster, and many others are all towns where Roman camps once stood.

The Romans too were great builders. The floors of the houses were paved with tiles in artistic mosaic patterns, and curved pillars inside and outside

the houses. But though the Romans were great house-builders they were still greater road-makers. The roads were paved with stone and they ran in a straight line up hill and down dale, for there were no carriages and carts then, and those who went on long journeys travelled either on foot or on horseback.

The best known roads were first planned by one of the Roman officers under the command of Vespasian or Titus, and they are 'the Watling Street' which goes from London to Winchester. The 'Fosse Way' which goes from Bath to Lincoln. The 'Ermine Street' which goes from London to Lincoln and on to York, and the 'Seaside Road' which runs all along the sea-coast of Wales down into Pembrokeshire. The Roman Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built against the Picts & Scots in A.D. 121. Another was built after by a Roman Emperor Severus and was called the 'Wall of Severus', after him, and many parts are still to be seen to this day.

35
140
2. Why are English people described as Anglo-Saxons? Give some account of the history contained in this term. What traces of it have we still.

In the first place the Saxons came not from England but from Saxony, in the German Empire.

The Highland Scots still call the English-speaking lowlanders 'Saxons' or 'Saxons' and there are few who have not heard

English history

themselves called Anglo-Saxons.

The terms describe the people descended from the Angles and the Saxons, together, though we have no Saxons so called in England. But we have millions of people who are thus described as Anglo-Saxons.

The Anglo-Saxons who defeated and drove out the Britons were heathens.

The traces we have of the Anglo-Saxons is the name and language of our country.

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3. Describe the conversion of Mercia?

Among the parts which had not yet been reached by Christianity was the great central kingdom of Mercia, which was the kingdom of March or border, and had been found about the time of Athelbert by the Anglian tribes. In 626 the Mercians were spreading over the whole of the Midlands and occupied the country where the counties of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire and other counties now stand. Under a king named Penda the Mercians had become very powerful, and they invaded Northumbria. Edwin, king of Northumbria was killed in battle in the year 633, and the people for a time went back to the old

heather hills. Fortunately even greater
 teachers than Paulinus came to the rescue
 of Northumbria. The names of Aidan and
 Bithbert will always be memorable in
 the history of Christianity in the north
 of England, and many churches to this
 day preserve the names of St. Aidan and
 St. Bithbert.

Among the pupils, whom they
 taught, was Oswald, king of Northumbria,
 who had succeeded Eborac in 632.
 Aidan then came forward and following the
 example of Columba settled on the little island
 of Lindisfarne or Holy Isle, just off
 the Northumbrian coast. From there he passed
 through Northumbria teaching and preaching.
 Oswald, himself being a pupil, became a
 most active helper, he offered his services to
 Aidan as interpreter and as Aidan
 preached, the king translated into a language
 which the people could understand.

But as long as Penda lived there was
 no safety for any part of England.

Penda marched into the land of the East
 Angles and started battle. Penda was killed
 in the battle of 642.

But later his successor
 Wulf defeated and killed Penda in the
 battle of Winster Field in 655.

Mercia was then converted into Christianity.
 Aidan died in 681 and was buried at
 Lindisfarne which is now called Durham.

Old Pictish story.

Handwritten notes on a separate page, partially visible, mentioning names like "Penda" and "Wulf".

Class Book

General History

Write an account of Charlemagne, the
greatest of the Franks.

The greatest of the Merovingians was
Chlodwig. He was only fifteen when the
frankish warriors raised him, as was
their custom, on a shield above their shoulders,
and shouted that he should be their king.
The Franks rose when Chlodwig ruled over
a little land in the country which
is now called Belgium, round the city
of Tournai. But Chlodwig decided to lead
his brave warriors southwards: southwards
to new conquests. He won his first victory
over a Roman general near Soissons,
and after the battle they plundered a
church near by, and took from it amongst
other things a vase of size and beauty.
There was at that time a saintly bishop
at Rheims called Remigius.

He sent a
messenger to Chlodwig and begged that the
vase might be given back.
Chlodwig thought that he had no right
to return it but when the booty was
given out it fell to his share and he
sent it back to Remigius.
Chlodwig married Clotilda a Burgundian

26p 22 mmlb1

1. The first thing I noticed
 when I stepped out of the car
 was the cold. It was a
 surprise, as I had been told
 that the weather would be
 perfect. But it was just
 the beginning. The next
 thing I noticed was the
 smell. It was a mix of
 fresh air and something
 that I couldn't quite
 identify. It was a
 strange sensation, but I
 knew that I was in for
 something special.

Charles the Great

General History.

Charles the Great wished to know how everything was going on in every part of his empire, and he sent two trusted councillors generally a bishop and a count, into every province to see that the counts were doing their work properly.

Charles liked best to live at Aachen where he had built a beautiful church and palace adorned with precious stones from Italy. He was fond of his family and took his daughters out hunting. He also loved learning and set up schools and monasteries. Charles gathered learned men from all countries to his court. Chief of these were the Englishman Alcuin, a pupil of Bede, Charles' trusted friend and adviser and Eginoard a Frank who wrote his life.

This great ruler died at Aachen in the year 814 and was buried in the church he had built.

11/50

2. Describe the coming of the Northmen.

In the days of Charles the Bald a new race of warriors came to trouble France. These were the Northmen who came in their swift boats from Denmark and Norway, and

ibp 27 am 61

skilled at the raiders plundering and
burning, wherever they went.

They were
heathens and had no respect for churches
and monasteries. The monks and priests fled
before them trying to save their treasures
by carrying them into strong cities.

Charles the Bald was quite unable to
resist these terrible enemies, he could
not keep his own kingdom together.

The Bretons revolted and set up a
king of their own and the people of
Aquitaine did the same. Strong castles
were built in which the people lived.

Charles bribed the northmen with money
to stay away but this only tempted
more to come.

the Over of which do
the Paderby story

35
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Long Beach

6p28cm/61

Form III

Citizenship

1. Show that we are all paid labourers.
What do you understand by Integrity?
In what various ways should Integrity
be shown.

We may not all be brick layers or carpenters but in some sense we are all paid labourers and cannot escape the binding obligation of integrity. The school boy and young man at college receives two kinds of pay.

The cost of his education and the trust reposed in him by his parents and teachers.

Every person owes integrity to himself

as well as to others, and it is he

himself who will suffer in the end

for the produce of his dishonest work.

In a given time we cannot escape the

duty of integrity however easy things

may be for us. Certain obligations are

due from us in return for what we receive.

Everyone everyone carries

a standard measure in his breast,

a rule by which he judges the integrity

of a workman. The honest worker he

considers a person of integrity.

What is worth beginning is worth

finishing and what is worth doing is

worth doing well. It is worth while

to go on and finish what you have

started:

40
50 The idle and careless are ^{not} building up for themselves integrity of character.

2. What duties has a British Citizen towards the Empire. What is the value of common citizenship.

In the case of many countries the inhabitants have only to consider their duties towards each other within the great association, which we call the state. In the United Kingdom the people have civic duties, and besides being British Citizens, are citizens of the British Empire. Hence the Englishman must learn these in addition to the duties which belong to him in his simpler capacity of a citizen of the United Kingdom.

As long as the connection between England and say Tasmania is maintained, every Tasmanian is also a British Citizen. and therefore the whole force of the Empire would be exerted to enforce the just claims of any injured Tasmanian.

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Old Papers, 1877

Don't know
Lived his life
and was full of
patriotism and
loyalty to the
British Empire
He was a great
leader of the
people and
wrote a
book
27
30

Doris Braunt

Form III

Geography

tried his skill against the English.
He fought till he could fight no longer
and was forced to surrender.

He was taken to
Plymouth and put in a castle, But he fled
through his prison bars and crossed the
Channel to St. Malo in a little open boat.
He was summoned to court where King
Louis heaped upon him the highest praise.
After great deeds he died until he died
at the untimely age of fifty-two.

2. Write a letter from high latitudes about
Iceland.

Reykjavik.

March 30th 1922

At last I have seen the famous Geysirs,
and also the wonderful Thingvalla, of which
you have not heard.

Of the Geysirs I could
give a full description but it is doubtful
whether I could draw a picture of the shape
of the nature of the Almannagja, or
Thingvalla. After we had sent on the cook
and guides and signified their departure,
we lay down to sleep.

We awoke with the
sun, had breakfast, and at the appointed
time we rowed to shore where our

eight ponies, two each to be ridden alternately waited for us, at the house of one of our kindest friends.

There we sipped coffee which was handed to us by our hostess and her pretty daughter. On our leave, turning to Filly my companion, I said 'I have always understood that it is a proper thing in Iceland, for travellers departing on a journey to kiss the ladies who have been good enough to entertain ^{them} you'.

So what was my horror when he promptly executed the idea, and kissed both the hostess and her daughter.

The most jovial of doctors and another gentleman insisted on conveying us the first dozen miles, and as we clattered through the wooden streets ~~to~~ never a merrier party ever set out.

After two hours ride over the plain we came to a river, where a weir was which held plenty of salmon, one of which we caught. Here the Doctor left us.

After wandering three more hours over a plain we came to a grassy patch. Sigurd suggested lunch which we readily partook of. Eventually we came to a great chasm, on which our ponies stepped.

The earth gave way and we dropped over a small precipice, the edge of which we walked along and then came to a narrow path down which we went. We then came

to the beautiful valley of Thingvall. We pitched our tents and food was soon cooking.

Loris Brunt

Form III

Natural History

The Lime

The Lime has a long, brownish-green shiny stem, which also goes darker at the base. The buds are also shiny and are a reddish-brown.

The Beech.

The stem of the Beech is very thin and smooth.

It is very twiggy. The buds are long and thin and scaly, and are of a reddish-brown colour.

Willow Barkin

The stem of the Willow Barkin is of a light green colour, with a little old bark growing at the top. The bark is growing alternately up the stem, and are papery and fluff in appearance.

The Ash.

The stem of the Ash is very thick, and is a little brownish colour. The buds are black and grow about 12 inches apart on each side of the stem and close at the top.

10/50

Box 33 on 161

Box Elder.

Willow. Green.

Ash.

Line.

Buck.

Angled branches.

Topic: Percent

Form III

Arithmetic

1. Express 1.125 and 1.25 in vulgar fractions
lowest terms

$$1.125 = \frac{1125}{1000} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$1.25 = \frac{125}{100} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Ans: $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$

2. Express $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in decimals and subtract one result from the other.

$$1\frac{1}{8} = 1.125$$

$$1\frac{1}{4} = 1.25$$

$$1.25 - 1.125 = 0.125$$

Ans: 1.125 and 1.25 and 0.125

3. Find the cost of papering the walls of a room 15 ft by 13 ft & 9 ft high paper 21 inches wide @ 2¢ per sq ft.

ibp35 cm(16)

$$12 \times 4 \times 2 \times 23$$

$$15 \times 13 \times 2 \times 9$$

$$\frac{28 \times 2 \times 9}{9}$$

width of paper 21 cm

height 11 cm

width 21 cm

$$\frac{21}{2} = \frac{21}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 21$$

$$11 \times 21 = 231$$

100 pages 100

Lois Brint

ibp 36cm/141

Form III

Picture Talk $\frac{90}{100}$

An old woman reading.

Now we have a scene of peace or life in
an old age. In the gathering dusk we
discern the old woman at her evening meal
which consists of a plate of eggs, half a loaf
of bread and some cheese and it is placed
on a three-legged stool with a rush seat.

He sits in his meal and leans forward
eagerly to catch the words his wife reads
from a book which is probably the Bible.

The window is open to let in as much air
and light as possible, and the practically
still wind has blown in a stray creeper.

On the wall is a crane and a bird.

The people which are two, the old man and
his wife are seated on a simple rush-
bottomed chair.

In one corner of the room is a spinning-wheel
and also a pitcher and some onions.

A lantern or bird-cage is hanging from
the rafters and also some draperies are
hanging.

The woman has on simple clothes, including
a spotted white cap and she can
be seen in her present clothes. This picture
was painted by Edward Bore.

Book Drawing

16p 27cm x 61

1. A picture (with name) of a story you have read in your text



2. The horse of T-oy.

2. A branch of wild Rose with hips





3. A man leading a horse.